McGill Daily

Vol. 4. No. 67. Montreal, Friday, January 8, 1915. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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Notices

McGILL REGIMENT BAND.

The band will assemble at 2 p.m. on Saturday at the high school, to parade with the regiment.

Regular band practices will be resumed next week.

C. R. Gibbs,
Bandmaster.

A pool tournament will be started at the Union as soon as sufficient competitors are found.

All interested should leave their names with the marker.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR GEDDES TO DR. BIRKETT

GERMAN RAID WAS EXPECTED

Rather Strenuous Work is the Order of the Day in Military England

TROOPS ENTRENCHED ALONG THE COAST

The following letter has recently been received by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Birkett, from Major A. C. Geddes. It gives a most interesting account of life in militant England, and shows most conclusively that the Germans were expected on the east coast some weeks before they made their dastardly attack on Scarmorough, Whitby and Hartlepool.

On the East Coast of England,
December 11th, 1915.

Dear Dr. Birkett:—

Many thanks for your long and interesting letter. I am very glad to hear that the McGill Regiment is doing so well.

We have been having a strenuous time since I last wrote. I expect you have heard that a German raid on the coast has been looked for daily for the last few weeks. We have heard great accounts of their preparations for landing, making inland, and damaging or destroying everything they could reach.

In common with many other troops, we were despatched to the coast about three weeks ago. Here we have been since digging ourselves into the subsoil of old England and generally pretending that we were rabbits. I had the job of planning and supervising the construction of the fortification over a front of nearly ten miles, and the work has been highly diverting. Long sections are practically complete to-night, with subterranean houses for men and officers, fire trenches zigzag communicating trenches and the most beautiful bomb-proof shelters. In addition to this work, we have had the watching and patrolling of the coast and roads, the stopping of all light showing for fear of signalling to the enemy. As a matter of fact, for seventeen days I never had my clothes off except once a day to wash and change the deeper layers of clothing; nor during the same time did I sleep more than two hours at a stretch and most days that was my total sleep allowance in the twenty-four hours.

(Continued on page 2.)

DEAN BIRKETT IS TO SPEAK AT THE SCIENCE DINNER

Will Deliver Address Upon the McGill Base Hospital and its Work in France

A further announcement with regard to details of the Science dinner to be held on January 22, was made public yesterday by the committee in charge, which promises to be as great a success as was the case last year. Dean Birkett, of the Faculty of Medicine, has been secured as one of the speakers of the evening and if only for the purpose of hearing his address, the dinner will be well worth attending. Dean Birkett wil speak on the plans which have been formed in connection with the McGill base hospital and upon the work which its members will be called upon to do in rear of the trenches.

It is also announced that the balance remaining from the funds of the committee after the deduction of expenses will be devoted to patriotic purposes and probably donated to the Patriotic Fund.

As already announced in these columns, the dinner will be held in the McGill Union, the catering being looked after by the Castle Blend Company. There will be no advance in prices of tickets upon that of last year, the price having been fixed at $1.85. Tickets are now on sale on application to members of the committee. The committee hope to have an attendance of three hundred or more at the dinner.

WILL RETAIN THEIR RANK

Canadian Officers Do Not Lose It While on Active Service

That all Canadian militia officers who go to the front and are thus "seconded" as regards commands in the units to which they formerly belonged will retain their rank and resume it over the heads of any junior officers who may have been promoted in their absence, was made clear by a statement made by General Sam Hughes to-day.

The matter was drawn to the attention of the Minister of Militia at a meeting of the Cavalry Association, which he attended. As a result, General Hughes is making it clear that officers who go to the front will be given brevet rank so as to retain their seniority over any officers junior to them who may be promoted at home during their absence.

"I'm afraid you didn't grasp your opportunity."

"Yes, I did, father, but she seemed to resent it."—Buffalo Express.

Lady—"Doctor, I am glad to hear you have stopped calling upon poor Mrs. Smith. Now I am sure she is out of danger."—Judge.

Lit. Programme Has Not As Yet Been Drawn Up

The Competition for the Redford Cup Will Probably be the First Item in Year's Work

The Literary and Debating Society's programme for the spring semester has not as yet been decided upon, according to Philip S. Fisher, secretary of the society. When approached on the subject, the secretary said that there was nothing definite up to the present, but it was most probable that the contest for the Reford Cup for public speaking, would be the first item. The Mock Parliament would follow soon after it, if it was to be held at all.

The executive is to meet as soon as all its members return to the city and then more definite information will be published.

THEOLOGS. ARE OCCUPYING NEW DIVINITY HALL

First Lecture in the Newly-Opened Quarters Was Held Last Tuesday

The new Divinity Hall of the Co-operating Theological Colleges was opened for lectures last Tuesday. During the past few weeks great pains have been taken to equip the building in a suitable fashion, the result fully justifies the efforts put forth. Four rooms have been fitted up as lecture rooms, while other rooms are set apart for the faculty and for the students' common rooms.

The object of this new step is to unite the students in theology more closely than was possible under the old system of having lectures in four separate buildings. That this object will be attained is certain, for exclamations of satisfaction and pleasure at the closer touch into which the students were brought have been heard on all sides.

At a recent conference of the principals of the theological colleges of the United States and Canada, the opinion was expressed that the course of study in Montreal most fully met the requirements for preparation for the foreign field.

FRENCH SOCIETY HOLD ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT

Le Jour des Rois is Fittingly Celebrated by the Students of the R.V.C. Yesterday Afternoon

One of the most enjoyable reunions ever held by the French Society took place on Wednesday afternoon in the R. V. C. Common Room. As it was Le Jour des Rois, the guests of the afternoon were entertained in good old Twelfth Night fashion. In a large cake "presque Francais" were hidden peas and beans and those who were fortunate enough to find these were proclaimed kings and queens for the afternoon. These royalties exercised their newly-won privileges to the full and soon sedate members of the cercle were running around the room on all fours, dancing gaily for the amusement of the audience and generally forgetting their numerous responsibilities. One misguided youth refused to run a race and was promptly and effectively decorated (?) with a black moustache much larger than the "eyebrow" now in vogue.

A general dance brought a delightful afternoon to a close.

REGIMENT PICTURES.

Pictures of the McGill Regiment ordered by the following, previous to the holidays, may be obtained at the McGill Daily office after 4 p.m.

M. R. McCracken.
A. E. Tucker.
George E. Larin.
M. L. Bell.
H. M. Scott.
W. Molson.

Futurities

To-day

4.00 p.m.—Rev. Prof. Grieve at Congregational College.
5.00 p.m.—Hockey at Arena.
7.30 p.m.—Boxing at Union.

To-morrow

2.00 p.m.—Band parade from High School.
4.00 p.m.—Rev. Prof. Grieve at the Congregational College.

"Yes, sir, I want to get married, and I thought you might give me an increase of salary of five dollars a week."

"So that's it, eh? You want to get married?"

"Yes, sir."

"A man who gets married these days is taking big chances. I am going to reduce your salary five dollars a week in order to keep you from making a fool of yourself. You will thank me some day."—Houston Post.

PROF. GRIEVE'S FIRST LECTURE WELL ATTENDED

"THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PREACHER"

Rev. J. Scrimger, D.D., Dean of Theological College Acted as Chairman of the Meeting

GREAT INTEREST IS MANIFESTED

The Rev. Prof. A. J. Grieve, M.A. (Oxon), D.D., delivered the first of the series of lectures he is giving at the Canadian Congregational College yesterday at four p.m.

Prof. Grieve is the Dean of the Theological Department of the Yorkshire United Independent College, Bradford, England, and is giving the course under the auspices of the Joint Board of the Theological Colleges affiliated with McGill University.

Rev. J. Scrimger, D.D., the Dean of the Theological Colleges, acted as chairman and with him on the platform were Rev. E. M. Hill M.A., D.D., Principal of the Congregational College; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A., LL.D., of the Diocesan College, and Rev. J. Smythe, B.A., LL.D., of the Wesleyan College.

Dr. Grieve took for his subject "The Appointment of the Preacher," giving a masterly analysis of Acts 22,14.

"The God of our Fathers hath appointed thee." He said that the words of the Apostle could not fail to have had a compelling appeal to the Jew for was he not the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob? So also for us; he was the God of Luther, Wesley, Calvin, Livingstone, Parker and of Dale. A strong plea was made that the preacher should recognize his appointment to be by God. To the men who walked according to the will of God success would not be conceived as luck, but rather as God's appointment.

Much general interest is being manifested in the visit of this distinguished scholar, and even larger attendances are anticipated for the other lectures. His subject for to-morrow afternoon is "The Outlook of the Preacher."

Monday, Jan. 11.—"The Message of the Preacher."

Tuesday, Jan. 12.—"The Preacher as Shepherd."

Wednesday, Jan. 13.—"The Preacher as Social Reformer."

Thursday, Jan. 14.—"A Soul of Flame."

MONTREAL LADIES FORM BASKETBALL LEAGUE IN CITY

R.V.C. Alumnae and McGill School of Education Have Entered

At a meeting held recently, the Mount Royal Women's Basketball League was formed, comprising five teams in Section "A" and three in Section "E." The following are the teams that compose Section "A": Macdonald College Women students, women teachers of the Montreal Protestant schools, Royal Victoria College alumnae, past students of the Commercial and Technical High School, and the McGill School of Physical Education.

The first games in Section "A" will be played at Macdonald College on January 16 at 3.15 p.m., Macdonald College meeting Past Studentst of Technical High School and Royal Victoria Alumnae playing McGill School of Physical Education.

On January 23 the winner of the first of the above games will meet the Women Teachers of the Montreal Protestant schools, while the first game in the "E" series on the same date will be between the McGill School of Physical Education and Women Teachers of Montreal Protestant schools.

The following results have been posted in Medicine '16:

PARASITOLOGY.

Honors.

1, Bissett, G. W.; McIsaac, W. F.; 3, Lunney, E. W.; 4, Newhook, W. H.

Pass List.

Bernard, S. D.; Bissember, A.; Bissett, G. W.; Blair, E. M.; Brodie, A. W.; Brown, E. C.; Brown, J. F. L.; Busby, E. M., B.A.; Cahanna, B. L.; Chisholm, A. N.; Church, H. B.; Clarke, H. St. G.; Coughlin, F. J.; Craig, Edward; Desaulniers, G. E. D.; DesBrisay, H. A.; Elkington, E. H.; Falls, F. N. K.; Farlinger, A. C., B.A.; Finklestein, M.P.; Gareau, U.; Gillis, A. F.; Gokey, H. L.; Grant, K. G.; Hall, R. S.; Halpenny, W.; Hunter, W. A.; Johnson, F. A.; Lamb, A. S.; Lawrence, R. G.; LeBel, M. W., B.A.; Lyons, O. O., B.A.; Lunney, E. W.; MacArthur, R. A.; McDonald, John; McGregor, A. F.; McIsaac, W.; McKenzie, J. W., B. A.; Marsh, O. V.; Matthews, L. M.; Miller, F. G.; Montgomeery, L. C.; Moore, J. D.; Murtagh, A. P.; Newhook, W. H.; Nugent, J. R., B.A.; O'Reilly, J. B.; Parker, V. H. T.; Parsons, W. S.; Pengelley, C. E.; Perez, T. E.; Phillips, G. C.; Richardson, T. M., B.A.; Robinson, J. D.; Rogers, E. E.; Roman, Lightfoot; Scully, F. J.; Skinner, B. W.; Stewart, C. J.; Struthers, R. R., B.A.; Stuart, L. J., Sullivan, C. M.; Sutherland, C. G.; Swancesky, H. P.; Tennant, P. S.; Tinling, C. B., B.A.; Warshawsky, H. L., B. A.; Wienke, C. E.; Wright, H. S.

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Honor List.

1,Sutherland, C. G.; 2, DesBrisay, H. A.; 3, Lawrence, R. G.; Tennant, P. S.; 5, Falls, F. N. K.; xHalperin, H. H.; McIsaac, W. F.; 8, Lyons, O. O., B.A.; 9, Struthers, R. R., B. A.; 10, Grant, K. G.; Miller, F. G.; 12, Blair, E. M.; Montgomery, L. C.; 14, Rogers, E. E.; 15, Bissett, G. W.; Roman, Lightfoot; 17, Brown, E. C.; Coughlin, F. J.

xDental.

Pass.

Baby, Henry; Bernard, S. D.; Bissember, A.; Bissett, G. W.; Blair, E. M.; Brodie, A. W.; Brown, E. C.; Brown, J. F. L.; Busby, E. M., B. A.; Cahanna, B. L.; Chisholm, A. N.; Church, H. B.; Clarke, H. St. G.; Coughlin, F. J.; Craig, Edward; Desaulniers, G. E. D.; DesBrisay, H. A.; Desparois, Albert; Elkington, E. H. W.; Falls, F. N. K.; Farlinger, A. C., B.A.; Finklestein, M. P.; Gareau, U. J.; Gillis, A. F.; Gokey, H. L.; Grant, K. G.; Hall, R. S.; Halpenny, W.; Hunter, W. A.; Johnson, F. A.; Lamb, A. S.; Lawrence, R. G.; Lebel, M. W., B.A.; Lyons, O. O., B.A.; Lunney, E. W.; MacArthur, R. A.; McDonald, John; McKenzie, J. W., B.A.; Lyons, O. O. B.A.; Lunney, E. W.; MacArthur, R. A.; McDonald, John; Mc-Gregor, A. F.; McIsaac, W. F.; McKenzie, J. W., B.A.; Marsh, O. V.; Matthews, L. M.; Miller, F. G.; Montgomery, L. C.; Moore, J. D.; Murtagh, A. P.; Newhook, W. H.; Nugent, J. R., B.A.; O'Reilly, J. B.; Parker, V. H. T.; Parsons, W. S.; Pengelley, C. E.; Perez, T. E.; Phillips, G. C.; Richardson, T. M., B.A.; Robinson, J. D.; Rogers, E. E.; Roman, Lightfoot; Scully, F. J.; Skinner, B. W.; Stewart, C. J.; Struthers, R. R., B.A.; Stuart, L. J.; Sullivan, C. M.; Sutherland, C. G.; Swancesky, H. P.; Tennant, P. S.; Tinling, C. B., B. A.; Warshawsky, H. L., B. A.; Wienke, C. E.; Wright, H. S.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

Honors.

1, Moore, J. D.; 2, Skinner, B. W.; 3, Tennant, P. S.; 4, Pengelley, E. E.; 5, Matthews, L. M.; 6, Grant, K. G.; 7, McGregor, T. D.; 8, Brown, J. F. L.; Sutherland, C. G.; Wienke, C. E.; 11, Warshawsky, H. L., B.A.; 12, Gareau, U. J.; Lamb, A. S.; 14, DesBrisay, H. A.; Marsh, O. V.; 16, Farlinger, A. C., B.A.; Montgomery, L. C.; 18, Scully, F. J.; Stewart, C. L.; 20, Wright, H. S.; 21, Johnson, F. A.; Miller, F. G.; 23, Huntter, W. A.; 24, Bissember, A.; Church, H. B.; Halpenny, W.; Rogers, E. E.

Pass List.

Bernard, S. D.; Bissember, A.; Bissett, G. W.; Blair, E. M.; Brodie, A. W.; Brown, E. C.; Brown, J. F. L.; Browne, J. C.; Busby, E. M., B. A.; Cahanna, B. L.; Chisholm, A. N.; Church, H. B.; Clarke, H. St. G.; Coughlin, F. J.; Craig, Edward; DesBrisay, H. A.; Elkington, E. H. W.; Falls, F. N. K.; Farlinger, A. C., B.A.; Finklestein, M. P.; Gareau, U. J.; Gillis, A. F.; Gokey, H. L.; Grant, K. G.; Hall, R. S.; Halpenny, W.; Hunter, W. A.; Johnson, F. A.; Lamb, A. S.; Lawrence, R. G.; LeBel, M. W., B.A.; Lyons, O. O., B.A.; Lunney, E. W.; MacArthur, R A.; McDonald, John; McKenzie, J. W., B.A.; McGregor, T. D.; Mars, J. F.; Marsh, O. V.; Matthews, L. M.; Miller, F. G.; Montgomery, L. C.; Moore, J. D.; Nugent, J. R., B.A.; O'Reilly, J. B.; Parker, V. H. T.; Parsons, W. S.; Pengelley, C. E.; Perez, T. E.; Phillips, G. C.; Richardson, T. M., B.A.; Ritchie, N. R.; Robinson, J. D.; Rogers, E. E.; Scully, F. J.; Skinner, B. W.; Stewart, C. J.; Struthers, R. R., B.A.; Stuart, L. J.; Stoughton, D. H.; Sullivan, C. M.; Sutherland, C. G.; Swancesky, H. P.; Tennant, P. S.; Tinling, C. B., B.A.; Warshawsky, H. L., B.A.; Wienke, C. E.; Wright, H. S.

DENTAL—THIRD YEAR.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Honors: H. H. Halperin.

Pass: Barr, C. H.; Halperin, H. H.; Pearson, H. H.; Silver, P. H.

REPRESENTATIVE OF DR. J. R. MOTT HERE YESTERDAY

Arrangements Have Been Completed for the Meeting to be Held on January 28

As announced in a previous issue of the "Daily," Dr. John Mott will speak here on January 28th. Yesterday Dr. Mott's representative, Mr. Frank Buchanan, of Pennsylvania State University, was at Strathcona Hall to look over the plans prepared by the central committee for the coming meeting.

Mr. Buchanan expressed himself as very satisfied with the arrangements made and urged that every effort be made to influence all the students in the university to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing the very eloquent Doctor.

Dr. Peterson as well as all the members of the faculty and the Board of Governors are doing everything in their power to make the meeting as successful a one as possible. As it is a well-known fact that for a number of years persistent efforts have been made to have Dr. Mott come to McGill, a large attendance is looked for.

COMMITTEE FOR THE LAW DINNER COMPLETE PLANS

It Has Been Decided to Hold the Banquet this Year at the Ritz-Carlton

The law students are busily engaged making preparations for their annual dinner. The committee, Messrs. Tyndale, Kerry, Coughlin, Lovett, Langlois, Kennedy, have concluded arrangements whereby the banquet will be held in the Ritz-Carlton on the evening of Saturday, January 30th. The price of the tickets has been decided upon at $2.50 and it is expected that a large number will attend in as much as this will probably be the only function of a social nature held by the students at law this term. Although nothing definite has been announced as regards the guests of honor it is rumored that Chief Justice Davidson will be the principal speaker.

The meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the New High School Building.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University

Published every day except Sunday by
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Captain Angus' Offer

The announcement made at last night's drill of "C" and "D" ompanies of the McGill Battalion that Captain Angus had deci- led to offer a cup for competition among the four companies of he Battalion to be awarded to the one exhibiting the highest degree f all-round efficiency at the close of the year's work should have he effect of stimulating interest in the activities of the Regiment. 'or one reason or another certain members of the Battalion have of ate been lukewarm in their attendance at drills and in their gener- l interest in the corps. Probably no better method of combatting his apparent weakness could have been devised than by the step vhich Captain Angus has made.

Efficiency must be the watch-word for the Regiment if it is to ulfil its proper function in providing a unit which will be of real ervice to the Empire in this time of trial. As a means of inciting enewed interest in the work of the Battalion, the Angus Cup will rove most beneficial. Captain Angus' move is a step in the right lirection and as such his action must be interpreted by all members nd well-wishers of the McGill Battalion.

Who Do You Know?

A couple of days ago we asked the student body for the names f McGill students and graduates who had left or were leaving for he front. We have received very little response and would call to he attention of the student body the necessity for their co-operation. The success of the special issue of the Daily for which these names re required will depend on the accuracy and completeness of the ews it contains. One of the features is to be the photos of Mc- ill's contribution to the ranks. We want to get all the pictures hat are available. To do this we must know who is going. Send s in the names of those YOU know, together with any other in- ormation about them that you can gather.

McGill Twenty-Four Months Ago

From the McGill Daily of Wednesday, January 8th, 1913

The mildness of the weather during the holidays retarded the work on he campus rink. At last, however, some progress has been made and the ink will be opened this afternoon. The opening ceremonies are to be very rand. The students of the Royal Victoria College have been invited. An rchestra will be present and refreshments served.

Military lectures are started at the college. The course includes 12 lasses and will take up strategy and military history under Col. Wood.

Everything is now ready for the Big Conservative rally, intimations of hich have been circulating. The meeting has been arranged at a con- enient time and will be addressed by prominent parliamentarians. They ill give a wealth of facts that anyone contemplating a speech in the lock Parliament, can draw from.

POSSIBILITY FOR OLYMPIC GAMES IS VERY SMALL

America Will Be the Theatre Selected if they Are Held

American athletes and trainers re- arning from Europe are almost una- imous in expressing the opinion that he Olympic games scheduled for Ber- n in 1916 will, in all probability, ave to be abandoned as a result of he war. A period of eighteen months tretches between the present and the ay set for the opening of the inter- national meet, and much may yet be ccomplished by the Olympic commit- ee in a year and a half. There is al- eady evidence of sentiment in favor f transferring the games to this ountry or some European nation not nvolved in the war. It is not the site f the contests as much as the condi- ion and number of the contestants hat causes those best informed on the ituation to doubt the possibility of a uccessful meet in 1916.

In the Olympic games o 1912 there ere 27 nations represented at Stock- olm. The complete entry list show- d 4,281 athletes enrolled, and the to- al entry 7,367. Of this number 3,282 thletes competed for an aggregate ntry of 4,742. To-day 15 of the 27 ations and colonies, whose athletes ssembled at Stockholm, are at war, nd still others may join the conflict. hese nations contributed 1,121 ath- tes to the games in the following rder: — Great Britain and colonies, 76; Germany, 185; Russia, 175; rance, 102; Hungary, 137; Austria, 8; Belgium, 39; Japan, Turkey and ervia, 2 each.

That these nations, even though eace is declared in the meantime, annot approach in number or athle- ic calibre these entries in 1916 is gen- rally accepted by those who have itnessed the physical result of the ar to date. A. F. Copland, Austria's lympic trainer, and Alvin Kraenz- in, chief of the German staff of ath- tic instruction, have both returned this country on an indefinite leave absence.

Conceding that the meet is held el- ier in America or some neutral Eu- pean country, the result can be recasted as a decisive victory for the United States, providing that the entries of this country are made upon the same scale as in former games. Although eighth in total number of starters in 1912, the United States was second in number of diplomas won, scoring 69 to Sweden's 91.

This includes all forms of Olympic sport, comprising a programme of 13 competitiev features. The United States was not represented in rowing, football, gymnastics and yachting, yet finished second on a point basis, with 124 points to Sweden's 136. Great Britain was third, with 76; Finland fourth with 52, and Germany fifth, with 47. Even as optimistic an Amer- ican athletic enthusiast as the late James E. Sullivan was, he conceded just before his death that under nor- mal conditions the United States could not hope to win so decisively in 1916. With Sweden and Finland as the only formidable athletic nations not handi- capped by the strain and drain of the war, there could be, however, but one victor if the Oylmpic games are held in 1916.

Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence column. Signed communications from graduates undergraduates and members of the Faculty will be placed in print if they are not too long.

DEPLORES LACK OF INTEREST.

Editor, McGill Daily:—

It seems rather deplorable that there should be such a lack of interest among the student body in regard to supporting our intercollegiate team in the good old game of hockey. I would like to suggest at least one reason for this lack of enthusiasm. It is that no student is allowed to witness the players at their semi-weekly practices held in the Arena. I believe that, to a large extent, football owes its popularity to the fact that those interested can watch the team at practice and are able to note their gradual improvement as the season advances. Surely it could be arranged that on presentation of the ever faithful grounds ticket a student could witness the practices and in all likelihood this would bring out more supporters, and even more players, to help the college in the great winter sport.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable space, I am,

Yours sincerely,

STUDENT.

Several of The McGill Graduates Married During The Holidays

A Number of McGill Men Have Obtained Commissions in Various Regiments

The holiday season that has just passed witnessed the marriage of several prominent graduates.

On December 24, Herb B. Walker, Arts '12, was married to Miss Evelyn Helena Davis, of Montreal, in St. Columba church, London, England. Herb Walker is a captain in the 5th Royal Highlanders now at Salisbury.

Harry P. Wright, Med. '14, another officer who is leaving shortly for the front, was married in Toronto on December 26. The bride was Miss Norah Blake, only daughter of Dr. Hume Blake, K.C., of Toronto.

The second member of the class of R. V. C., '13 to be married this season, was Miss Jean Armstrong, of Ottawa. She was married on December 19, to Mr. Thomas Lawson, of the Dominion Finance Department.

The fourth marriage to take place during the Christmas season was that of Bill Lindsay, M.A.; another Arts '12 man. He was married to Miss Ethyl Alena Hayden, of Westmount, on the 29th of December.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay left immediately for Halifax, where Mr. Lindsay holds a position in the Classical Department of Dalhousie University.

When the Patricias left for the battlefront, one McGill graduate was so unfortunate as to be unable to go with them. A few days before the regiment sailed, Lieut. Talbot M. Papineau, Arts '04, Law '10, and McGill's Rhodes Scholar in '05, was injured in a fire which destroyed several of the tents. He was obliged to enter a hospital for treatment.

Shirley Layton, Sc. '09, lately with the Westinghouse, Church and Kerr Co., has gone to the front as a captain with the Heavy Artillery.

Bert French, Arts '12, who has been spending the past two sessions at Oxford, has joined one of the Liverpool regiments as a lieutenant.

Sam J. Mathewson, Jr. Sc. '14, is going to the front as an officer with the Royal Highlanders in the third contingent.

Don McGuire, Arts '14, was married during the past summer and is now preaching down in the Maritime provinces.

Jack Bissett, Arts '11, Sc. '14, is working in a lawyer's office out in Winnipeg.

Miss Kate McQueen, 06, who is a member of the Alpine Club of Canada, did some very interesting climbing during the last summer.

Miss Grace Ryan, '14 has concluded her course at the Vancouver Normal School and has returned to her home in Victoria, B.C.

Miss Helen McEwen '10, spent the latter part of the summer travelling in Western Canada.

Another member of R. V. C. '14, who has entered the teaching profession is Miss Nettie Lingle.

Miss Alice Mackeen, '14, has returned to the city.

Miss Leslie Ross, '13, is now principal of the Latuque Academy.

Miss Cora Brehant '10, is teaching in Carberry.

Miss Kate Lawrence, '12, spent part of the Christmas vacation visiting in Ottawa.

BRANDENBURG AND THE EMPIRE

Paper Read Before the McGill Historical Club by A. B. Rosevear

Over two thousand miles separate us from the scene of one of the most awful strifes that has ever stained the page of history. Perhaps it is this that has not fully brought home to some of us the terrible nature of the present struggle. As we come and go in place in this quiet country of ours, stirring things are happening upon the battlefields of Europe: brave men are dieing for their king and country; mighty empires sway on their foundations; and history is in the making.

As the present great German Empire fights for its very existence, through no fault of ours, be it said, it is a fitting time to turn back the page of history to the small country that produced the strength and rallying place of Germany and to point out some of its relations with that earlier Empire which was more an ideal than a reality. I refer to Brandenburg and the Holy Roman Empire.

Lord Bryce, in his "Holy Roman Empire" says: "In A.D. 1806 the Holy Roman Empire died and was buried and to all appearance soon forgotten. Time drove fast onwards, and the Holy Roman Empire seemed left so far behind among the mists of the past, that it was hard to believe that living men had seen it and borne part in its government. Then, suddenly, there arises from these cold ashes a new, vigorous, self-confident German Empire, a State which, although most different, as well in its inner character as in its form and legal aspect, from its venerable predecessor, is nevertheless in a real sense that predecessor's representative." Thus we see there is a recognized connection between the Holy Roman Empire and Germany, while one, at least, of the connecting links is Brandenburg.

Before discussing Brandenburg itself, let us turn to some important epochs in the decline of the Holy Roman Empire. From the days of Emperor Henry III," I am again quoting Lord Bryce, "when the Holy Empire reached the maximum of its power, every succeeding change tended to sap its vitality, loosen its cohesion, diminish its material resources, weaken its hold on the love and faith of its subjects. The first crisis was marked by the death of Frederick II, when Italy was lost beyond hope of recovery; the second by the Reformation, and particularly by the Treaty of A.D. 1555, "Peace of Augsburg;" the third by the peace of Westphalia, when Germany was legally reconstituted as a sort of federation of mutually suspicious and unfriendly states; the fourth, one may perhaps say, by the Seven Years' War, when one vigorous member successfully resisted the whole force of Austria and some minor German powers, backed by the armies of France and Russia.

Now the period with which we are going to deal is that dating from the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, and from here our discussion of Brandenburg and the Great Elector must commence.

When Frederick William, the Great Elector, succeeded his father in 1640 the condition of Brandenburg was anything but happy. George William had left the control of affairs to Schwarzenberg who had manipulated things to suit his own ends. The first duty of the new Elector was to overthrow this unruly minister, which he succeeded in doing in a very clever way. He immediately set to work to reorganize his scattered possessions to adopt measures to enable the people to recover from the ravages of the Thirty Years' War. But we shall not be able to speak of these reforms. We are chiefly interested in Brandenburg's foreign policy and to this we shall now refer.

Frederick William immediately took a stand in his relations to the Empire. He was not going to follow in the wake of diplomatic overtures of the Emperor. He formed alliances with those states which might be most likely to aid him in time of need. Having obtained by the Treaty of Westphalia a few additions to his territory, although not as many as he felt that he was entitled to, he determined to take a stand in European politics. He set to work to form a military force which would be respected among the nations and this he soon succeeded in doing. It is remarkable how the energy shown by this able ruler raised Brandenburg during the ensuing twelve years (1648-60) from the position of a strong and formidable ally, or enemy, as the case may be.

As illustrating the amount the Elector had accomplished let me quote the following letter from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England:

"Most Illustrious Prince: Dearest Friend and Ally":—

Whereas your Highness' exceptional ability in both peace and war is already famous throughout the world, and your greatness of spirit and constancy are such as to make all neighbouring rulers jealously seek your friendship, since none of them could desire a truer or more faithful friend and ally; so we, in order to prove that we too, are among those who hold the highest possible opinion of you and your distinguished services to the Christian Church, have sent to you the noble lord, William Jepson, a colonel, and a member of our Upper House, in order that he may convey to you, in our name, our most cordial greetings, our best wishes for a happy termination of all your undertakings, and our especial good will and inclination toward you in all things. We, beg, therefore, that in all his dealings with you you will bestow on him the same faith and confidence as though everything were authorized and approved by us by word of mouth.

The next period of twelve years was a time of peace and recuperation for Brandenburg. The country seemed to be preparing itself for struggles yet to come. Only once during these years did Brandenburg help the Imperial Government by sending troops to its aid against the Turks.

In 1672 the momentous campaign against the Dutch Republic was begun by Louis XIV of France. Frederick William was looked to by the Dutch for support, but the Elector now did a very discreditable act. No sooner was theDuchy of Cleves occupied by the French than Frederick signed a separate treaty with France and agreed to abstain from further hostilities in the campaign unless the Empire declared war. Now the Emperor had sent troops as supports to Brandenburg and these were not withdrawn. Thus in the very next year the Empire declared war and Frederick was drawn into the conflict. The war against France was unsuccessful and the German forces after crossing the Rhine soon retreated behind their frontier.

France now drew Sweden into the conflict, but Frederick waged a successful war against his northern enemies.

However, the Treaty of St. Germain which ended the war with Sweden gave Brandenburg nothing for her trouble. The Elector was filled with rage and his wrath turned against his allies—the Emperor in particular received a full share.

Leopold, the Emperor, had given further offence by confiscating the lands of the Lower Silesian Dukes upon the extinction of the Liegnitz line in 1675. These lands were to go to the Elector of Brandenburg if this very thing were to happen and Frederick's wrath can easily be imagined.

It was, therefore, in spite as well as his usual method of turning situations to as good account as possible that the Elector formed an alliance with France. He entered into entire cooperation with his former enemy and gave the French armies permission to traverse his territory. He also agreed to support the Dauphin as a candidate to the Imperial Throne. For these and other considerations Frederick received from France an annual pension of 100,000 livres. The statemachine in those days needed greasing just as it does sometimes to-day. As we look, however, at the encroachments of France upon the Empire during the next few years we must blame Frederick for taking a very large share in the matter, and his policy must be considered as discreditable if only from a national point of view.

Brandenburg's relations with the Empire became very strained, indeed. In 1682 his offer of 12,000 troops, when Vienna seemed in danger from the Turks, was declined as dangerous. He employed it in occupying the disputed Silesian principalities just mentioned.

However, actuated by a fine hatred of religious intolerance and especially by the persecutions that preceded the revocation of the edict of Nantes the Great Elector concluded his alliance with France which was at the outset doomed to a speedy termination. In 1685 he concluded a treaty with the United Provinces and now stood as the champion of Protestantism. From what we know of the Great Elector's character he was actuated by really sincere motives having as he did a deep religious conviction.

Another extraordinary treaty was now concluded with the Empire which seems to reflect upon the usual clear insight of the Elector. Ranke gives the terms of this treaty in the Treaty of 22nd March, 1686, at Berlin, Brandenburg promised to make common cause with Austria in all German and European affairs; to take immediate steps for resisting the attacks of the French upon the Palatinate; furthermore in the event of a new election of a German Emperor, to give his vote to one of the Archdukes; and, above all, in case the Spanish succession should become vacant, to support the claims of the German line, on conditions which were to be more accurately defined at the time. On her part Austria was to grant certain subsidies, which, however, were far from large: 100,000 guilders during peace, and 100,000 thalers during war. The main point was, that she consented to some concessions with regard to Silesia. The Emperor declared that, "In order to preclude all misunderstandings that might possibly arise out of this subject, and as a mark of friendship towards the electoral house of Brandenburg, and more especially as a means of confirming the close alliance between the two houses," he would cede to the Elector and his heirs male, the circle of Schwiebus in Silesia, and the Lichtenstein right of succession upon east Friesland; the Elector, on his part, on entering into possession, was to resign all his former claims. This question of Silesia is very interesting and as it comes up in such an astounding way later we cannot do better than to quote Carlyle on the subject:

"In his last years, the Great Elector, worn-out with labour, and harassed with such domestic troubles over and above, had evidently fallen much under his wife's management; longing probably for quiet in his family at any price. As to the poor young Prince, he lived remote, and had fallen into open disfavour,—with a very ill effect upon his funds, for one thing. His father kept him somewhat tight on the money-side, it is alleged; and he had rather a turn for spending money handsomely.

Now in these circumstances the Austrian Court, who at this time (1685) greatly needed the Elector's help against Turks and others, and found him very urgent about these Silesian Duchies of his, fell upon what I must call a very extraordinary shift for gteting rid of the Silesian question. "Serene Highness," said they by their ambassador at Berlin, "to end these troublesome talks, and to liquidate all claims, admissable and inadmissable, about Silesia, the Imperial Majesty will give you an actual bit of territory, valuable, though not so large as you expected!" The Elector listens with both ears: What territory, then? The "Circle of Scwieleus," hanging on the northwestern edge of Silesia, contiguous to the Elector's own Dominions in these Frankfort-on-Oder regions: this the generous Imperial Majesty proposes to give in fee-simple to Friedrick Wilhelm, and so to end the matter. Such friendly offer they made him, I think, in 1685, at the time they were getting 8,000 of his troops to march against the Turks for them; a very needful service at the moment. "By the bye, do not march through Silesia, you! — or march faster!" said the cautious Austrians on this occasion: "Other roads will answer better than Silesia!" said they. Baron Freytag, their Ambassador at Berlin, had negotiated the affair so far: "Circle of Schwiebus," said Freytag, "and let us have done with these thorny talks."

After this brilliant piece of diplomacy and even before the seal of the old Elector was placed upon the agreement, the Austrian representative by bribes and other means induced the disconsolate Prince to sign a secret document to the effect that Schwiebus would be deeded back to Austria on the death of Frederick William.

Two years after this the old elector died and with his death our narrative must end. He had stood by the Empire in her hour of need, but the latter could not afford to see Silesia wrested from her grasp. Does this matter of underhand diplomacy justify the action of Frederick the Great in years to come? We shall not answer this question now, but it forms an interesting topic for discussion.

However, of the Great Elector Frederick the Great himself is quoted as saying: "Celui-ci a fait de grandes choses." Certainly it was a worthy accomplishment to inherit a throne ruined by war and country devastated with a starving and depleted population, and through energy, initiative and hard, constant toil to bring it to be a European power. Frederick William, the Great Elector, laid the foundation for the new German Empire and thus formed the connecting links between it and that old decaying system—the Holy Roman Empire.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR GEDDES TO DR. BIRKETT

(Continued from page 1.)

Now that the works are getting as strong as digging and barbed wire will make them, things are a little easier. We have been as near reality as to hear the boom of the guns, even to see their flashes, but that is all.

We have had really bad weather, cold and wet; gale after gale; snow and sleet and as we have been out of doors on the headlands day and night it has been moderately trying, but now we are all getting as hard as nails and practically without exception as fit as fiddles. Personally, I am as red as a boiled lobster and getting fat. I find the riding and walking and general scrambling round in the sand really most enjoyable and now that I have accepted the fact that the normal is to be soaked to the skin and exposed to an icy gale at least once every twenty-four hours, I can say that the life is truly enjoyable.

We hear absolutely nothing of the war, except the immediate things necessary for us to know. How the Canadians are getting on at Salisbury I have never heard—about four weeks ago I met a man from Winnipeg, and asked him how they were getting on and he at once began to use blood-curdling language on the subject of the Ross rifle and I did hear from ordnance that new rifles had to be issued to the whole contingent, but I have no means of knowing if it is true. We sometimes see a paper, but on the whole we are too busy burying ourselves.

Give my very best and very heartiest Christmas greetings to the whole Faculty and Facultat. I am far too busy, I am afraid, to write to them individually, but I hope that they will all have the best possible of Christmases and the luckiest of New Years.

Yours truly,

A. C. GEDDES.

Willis—"Then you think Bump left considerable life insurance?" Gillis—"Yes. The agent was the first one to propose to the widow."—Judge.

GENERAL JOFFRE IS DESCRIBED BY NORWAY WRITER

Among the correspondents from neutral countries invited to the front by the French authorities is Dr. Bjarne Eide, a Norwegian journalist. Of his interview with General Joffre he says:

"Passing through Meaux, General Joffre gave an audience to the correspondents who were present there. I was much impressed at finding myself face to face with a man who bears the fate of France and Europe on his shoulders. The Generalissimo is a very unassuming man, with simple manners, veery courteous, and he speaks in low tones. His hair and moustache are white and his thick eyebrows throw a shadow over his penetrating eyes. He looks at you frankly in the face.

"General Joffre's entourage is of the simplest possible character. He works night and day at his desk. His uniform is quite simple, and the only decoration he wears is a military medal. The doyen of the correspondentst thanked teh General for his welcome, and complimented him on the moral and physical state of the French army.

"The Generalissimo answered: "Gentlemen, I think you for the kind words you have addressed to me, and I am glad that you have seen for yourselves the state of our armies. France did not want war. It has been forced upon her. She is waging it for humanity. The nation is ready to make any sacrifices, and it will do its duty until our final triumph is assured. Having said good-bye to us and shaken us warmly by the hand, the General left in his automobile to seek new triumphs."

NEW LORD-LIEUTENANT.

I hear to-night (says the London correspondent of the Daily Dispatch) from an unimpeachable source that Lord Gladstone will be the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—if the most influential members of the Government have their way. The idea of Lord Gladstone succeeding Lord Aberdeen at Dublin Castle is calculated to astonish, for that very quality of tactful statesmanship in which Lord Aberdeen proved himself so deficient seems equally lacking in Lord Gladstone. There may be an appropriateness in Home Rule being inaugurated under the auspices of a son of the author of the first Home Rule Bill that will appeal to Irish Nationalist sentiment. But sentimental motives for the appointment, if it be made, will not convince everybody that Lord Gladstone is the man best qualified to fill so onerous and difficult a position as Irish Viceroy during the initial period of a Dublin Parliament.

ALLIES' GROWING STRENGTH.

Germany's support of the Christmas truce, suggested by the Pope, and the Allies' inevitable rejection of it, are significant. The armistice would have given the Germans a valuable and sorely-needed opportunity to recruit and rest. The Allies, on the other hand, require no such breathing space, for while Germany's strength may be said to be fully extended, none of the Allies, whether Britain, France, or Russia, has yet reached the full measure of its resources in either men or material. Russia is daily moving forward the dense columns of her second line reserves—but her third and fourth line have not yet been in the firing line. Within a few days France will have completed the concentration of an entirely new and formidable army, whose destination is still kept a secret, but whose eventual command is assigned by well-founded rumors to that great strategist, General Gallieni, until now Military Governor of Paris. As for Lord Kitchener's armies, the first has still to take the field. So that it will be some weeks before the Allies attain to the zenith of their power.—London Dispatch.

Civilized opinion everywhere will share the indignation of the British public at the bombardment of undefended English coast towns by German cruisers. As is usual in such wanton attacks, civilians are the only sufferers. There may be some military palliation for the bombardment of Hartlepool, which was defended by a fort. At that point British soldiers were killed and wounded in the trenches along the coast. But at Scarborough and Whitby there was no defence made, and the only victims of the German gun-fire were non-combatants, including women and children.

Such ruthlessness will come home to roost. In wantonly killing non-combatants, women and children among them, in undefended British coast towns Germany cannot escape responsibility for having taken the first step toward restoring barbarities which the world had fondly hoped to see eliminated from the practice of war.—New York Tribune.

"Your son says his professor is a very strict disciplinarian, Mrs. Nurich." "He must have been joking. The college is non-sectarian, you know."—Buffalo Express.

Friend—"I've noticed Cutts, the tailor, going up to your studio every day for a week. Is he sitting for you?" Artist—"No; he's laying for me."—Boston Transcript.

Cambridge, Mass., January 7.—Queens University of Kingston, defeated Harvard by 2 to 1 at hockey in the Boston Arena last night. The Canadians outplayed the Crimsons at nearly every stage but Wylde's classy goal-tending kept the score close.

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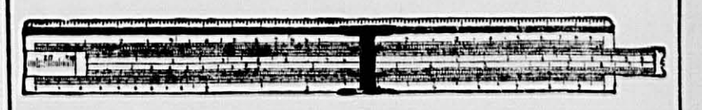

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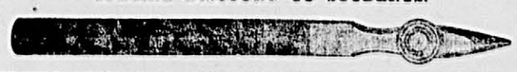

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ATHLETIC ASSN. HAVE AWARDED MANY LETTERS

Majority Won by Players on the Rugby Teams

AWARDED SOME FOR "SPECIAL MERIT"

All Clubs Have Not Yet Applied for Awards

So far this year "M's" have been awarded to the senior and intermediate Rugby teams, the water polo team, the track team, the harrier team and many small plain "M's" to minor athletics. Besides these, "M's" for "special merit" have been awarded to certain men. To Herbert Woollatt for distinction in Rugby, a first grade black "M" was awarded, to Greenwood a second grade block "M" for distinction in Rugby.

The following members of the senior rugby team received the large block "M":

Paisley.
Laing.
Jeffrey.
Montgomery.
McCall
Brown.
Reid.
Ross.
De Muth.
Williamson.
R. Laing.
Seath.

Rounthwaite and Pennock, the two men carried as spares, received a small block "M."

The following members of the track club were awarded a large Block "M":

Heron.
Fraser.
Sutherland.
Smeltzer.
White.
Cushing.

The following track men receive a small Block 'MM':

Rutherford.
Crombie.
Gerrie.

The following members of the intermediate Rugby team will receive a small Block "M."

Rosebrugh.
Willis croft.
Fawcett.
D. McDonald.
Ferguson.
Parkins.
Magor.
Rainboth.
Forbes.
Tucker.
Ryan.
Wilkins.
Todd.
MacLaughlin.

The members of the polo team to win a large plain "M." are:

Smith.
Patterson.
Hodgson.
Rosebrugh.
Pengelly.

E. G. White of the harrier team, received a plain large "M."

A QUEEN'S R.M.C. GAME THE FIRST SEEN IN ONTARIO

Queen's and R. M. C. Staged Contest on Lake Ontario at Kingston Some Years Ago

What is believed to have been the first game of real hockey played in Ontario was staged on Lake Ontario, at Kingston, Ont., the contesting teams being Queen's University and Royal Military College, many years ago. Among the most prominent of the players who took part in the inauguration contest are believed to be Mr. Fred Booth, of Ottawa and Col. Lennox Irving, the genial Pembroke citizens, who bagged the first and only goal of the game for Queen's.

Preparations for the game were most elaborate after R.M.C. had accepted the challenge of the tri-color. There was a large bandstand in the centre of a cleared space on the ice where the game was layed. This was quite a minor matter at the time, but is mentioned because it played an important part in the outcome of the game.

The teams had played for nearly an hour when Queen's decided it was time to do or die. Grabbing the puck, near his own goal, Col. Irving flashed down the ice. He swung as if to attempt to go around the right of the bandstand where the cadets concentrated their forces. He swerved, however, and scored around the left driving the disk past the goal tender before reinforcements could be brought up from the right of the bandstand. Full time sounded before the soldiers could come back and the students emerged victorious.

Col. Irving copped the puck, which was a rubber ball with the round curves chopped off. He still has it in his possession in the Copeland House in Pembroke.

Hockey had been played in Quebec province previous to this, but those who have looked up the history of the game maintain that the Queen's-R.M.C. tussle was the first in Ontario.

WRESTLING NOTICE

A special practice of the Wrestling Club will be held to-night in the club rooms at the McGill Union to prepare for the miniature assault-at-arms to be staged next Friday night at the smoker of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club.

"Po, how do architects and builders make so much money?"

"They make most of it, son, by insisting on putting billiard-rooms in houses where nobody every plays billiards."—Judge.

Boxers to Hold First Practice at the Union

Charlie McCarthy to Put the Men Through Work-out

To-night the boxers of McGill will have their first opportunity to turn out and train for the different assault-at-arms which will be held during the coming term.

As has been previously announced in these columns the services of Charlie McCarthy, the local boxer, have been secured by the executive of the club and he will be on hand to put the men who turn out to-night through a light workout and show them a few pointers about the game.

The members of the committee have had the Rugby quarters in the Union equipped to suit their purposes and all is now in readiness for a successful year.

A large attendance of those who are interested in the fistic game, is expected to-night at the McGill Union at 7.30 p.m.

It is very unfortunate that there is a possibility of Harry O'Leary being out of the boxing for the rest of the year. Harry dislocated his arm in a Rugby practice in the fall and since then has dislocated it again at a boxing practice. It is hoped he will be able to get into the game again soon.

QUEEN'S DEFEATED HARVARD SEVEN WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Except for Paoli in Goal Queen's Used the Same Team which Won Intercollegiate Honors Last Year

At the Boston Arena last Wednesday night, the hockey team from Queen's University easily defeated the Harvard seven by the score of 2 to 1.

Although the score was a small one, the Queen's men had no difficulty in playing all around the Crimson men and especially in the latter stages of the game, when they had things all their own way. It was only the phenomenal work of Wylde, the Harvard goal-tender, that saved the Crimson team from a worse defeat.

Coach Alfred Winsor had placed all his hopes in his two wing men, Lawrence Curtis and Robert Baldwin, and was relying on them to penetrate the tricolored defence, both men played stellar hockey, but were too closely watched to be dangerous.

The Queen's team was practically the same team that won the intercollegiate championship in hockey last year, and on their showing Wednesday night, should again be strong contenders for the chief honors in the intercollegiate.

The line-up of the two teams was as follows:

Harvard		Queen's
Curtis	r. wing	Dobson
Townsend	centre	Box
Phillips	rover	Smith
Baldwin	l. wing	McKinnon
Claflin	c. point	Quigley
Morgan	point	W. Smith
Wylde	goal	Paoli

Dr. G. W. Tingley refereed the game.

TUFTS RELAY MEN BEGIN PRACTICE

Medford, Mass.—Training for the varsity relay team at Tufts College began Tuesday afternoon under the guidance of Coach Dr. W. T. McCarthy of Arlington. Ten men reported. Nearly all have had some experience in relay work, either at Tufts or in their preparatory schools. The squad will be more than doubled by the end of the week.

It is planned to hold races next week between men of nearly equal speed. Manager Arthur Phillips hopes to organize a team from the medical and dental schools to run against one from the departments of the college. Captain Teel, McLellan, Barron, Bratt, Bishee, Whippen, Penaligan, Tyler, Lee and Roche were the men who reported for practice.

CHANGE SYSTEM TO DEVELOP SWIMMERS

New York A.C. Have Decided to Try New System of Training Swimmers

An interesting experiment, which may be profitable to swimmers throughout the country, will be conducted this season at the New York Athletic Club. It is the plan of those in charge of the Mercury Food aquatic squad to encourage sprinting practice among all classes of contestants and feature short races at every meet in the hope of developing championship material.

Hitherto the club's coaching staff has maintained that the only way to produce successful swimmers was to teach them a correct stroke before allowing them to undertake speed work, and not only were the candidates trained over fairly long courses at moderate pace, but no races at less than one hundred yards were ever held in the home pool.

Whether due or not to this adopted system, it remains a fact that during the past few seasons the local organization has been able to place in the field several champions and record-breakers in the middle and long distances, but no sprinters fast enough to defeat the leaders of other districts.

As a result the committee has been induced to try the new method, its supporters claiming that it is easier to develop a good sprinter than middle distance man, and a recruit having acquired skill at the dashes, will have no difficulty in gradually increasing his courses until he can travel the longest at proportionate rate. They point in support of their theory to McGillivray, Hebner, and other title-holders, who started as sprinters and are now all-round champions.

Whatever the outcome of the experiment, and not a few competent judges have opposite views on the subject, it promises to be conclusive, for the New York Athletic Club has this year a wealth of timber in all stages of development, so that benefit should come to the sport.

In accordance with the new policy, the programme for the opening indoor meet of the season on December 5 has been made up entirely of dashes. The three swimming events to be decided are handicaps at fifty and one hundred yards and a two-hundred-yard relay race for teams of four men, each to cover fifty yards.

DIFFERENT TYPE OF EXERCISES AT GYMNASIUM

Large Classes Are Expected for the Remainder of Session

MAY HOLD INDOOR MEET

Classes Will Be Held at Same Hours as Before Holidays

The gymnasium classes for McGill students were resumed on Wednesday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. Most of the men were back from their holidays and a large class greeted Mr. Lamb, the popular student director at the first class of the new year.

The classes this year will be held at the usual time, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5.15 p.m. Owing to the change of drill days in the regiment, the classes do not now conflict with the battalion and even a larger class than before Christmas is expected.

The exercises so far have been of a hygienic, recreative nature, not of the tedious heavy type and have been very much enjoyed by all the students. From now on to the end of the session, it will be the policy of Mr. Lamb to conduct exercises using the different apparatus, so that any student wishing to join now will be on an equal footing with the older members No previous gym experience will be at all necessary.

As is customary, the annual competition for the Wicksteed medal, will be held in the near future. This is awarded to the best gymnasium man who has attended gym classes for at least two sessions. A competition will also be held for senior men who have attended gym classes for at least two sessions. It is hoped also to stage a competition for first year men.

It is probable that later in the session an indoor track meet will be held with Vermont, but up to the present nothing very definite has been done.

COACH A. WINSOR OF HARVARD HAS NEW HOCKEY RULES

Have Been Adopted by Amateur Hockey Union at Boston

The executive committee of the amateur hockey league has officially adopted the rule that no player can be checked by another player unless he is actually playing the puck or within striking distance of it. This idea was introduced by Coach Winsor of the Harvard hockey club and Boston Athletic Association hockey club, and will tend to make the game faster and more spectacular. On the recommendation of Coach Winsor it was further decided to establish a "neutral zone" about each goal definitely fixing the distance a player may pass forward from behind his goal and the distance he may come out to check his opponent.

MICHIGAN WILL ENTER RELAY MEN IN INDOOR RACES

Will Enter Men Mostly in the Longer Distances

The University of Michigan probably will send two relay teams to the intercollegiate indoor track meet at New York, March 6. The Wolverines will have a team of four entered in the medley race, and Trainer Ferrell also hopes to develop a quartette strong enough to carry East in either the 1,000 of 2,000 yard events for four-man teams.

As the Maize and Blue has lost most of its sprinting talent it is unlikely that Michigan will enter a team in any of the shorter relays. The field events for five-man teams will not be feasible for the Wolverines, as Michigan faces the poorest year she has ever had in track.

Although Michigan was placed third with 29 1-2 points last season in the intercollegiates, Captain Smith and Ferris are the only point winners she retains, representing only six points. Kohler, Bond, Seward, Jansen, Armstrong and Brown are lost.

WELSH AND GRIFFITH.

Lansing, Mich., January 7.—Patsy lightweight champion of the world, was yesterday matched to meet Johnny Griffiths, holder of the Australian title, in a 12-round bout here February 1st. Griffiths will be required to make 135 pounds at six o'clock. Welsh is to get a guarantee of $4,000.

It's all right fer you ter lay up treasure in heaven, but don't expect too much in t'rust on it 'fo' you gits dar.—Atlanta Constitution.

Intermediates Will Journey to Huntingdon

Seniors to Practise To-night in Preparation for Game with Laval on Monday

This afternoon the intermediate hockey team of McGill will journey up to Huntingdon, where they will meet the Huntingdon seven to-night, in their first game of the season. The second team this year is a well-balanced organization, and with a little more practice and condition, should be able to hold their own with any team of their class. There are plenty of good men trying out, and competition for the different positions is quite keen.

Manager Stewart will accompany the team to Huntingdon and expects great things of his men.

The following will be at the Bonaventure station without fail at 4.20 p.m. this afternoon, with their uniforms:

Scott.
Ross.
Blair.
Quilty.
Rooney.
Andrews.
Nicholson.
Gibb.
Hunter.

The senior team will practice to-night at 5.00 p.m., at the Arena in preparation for their game with Laval on Monday night, in the city league series. This is the first time McGill and Laval have come together in a league series for some years, and there is great speculation as to what will be the final outcome of this encounter. During the holidays the Laval team has had a large following of supporters and now that the vacation is over a record attendance of students from both Laval and McGill is anticipated. The following men are especially requested to be on hand for practice to-night:

Montgomery.
Kendall.
Hall.
Morris.
Parsons.
Rainboth.
Marson.
Kelsch.
Kelley.
Work.
Mulchaire.
McGibbon.
Martin.
De Muth.
Smith.
Lyons.
Todd.

HARVARD TRACK AND RELAY TEAMS START PRACTICES

Herbert Jacques, Jr., Advises All Candidates to Take Part in Indoor Competition This Winter

Regular practice for the Harvard varsity track and relay men is scheduled to start this week on Soldiers field in the baseball cage, and that a highly successful indoor season is ahead of the Crimson athletes is assured. Enthusiasam ran high at a meeting for the varsity and freshman candidates held at the Harvard Union last night, at which 105 candidates were present. Capt. F. W. Capper, '15 outlined the work of the track squads for the winter and spring seasons.

In a speech made by Herbert Jaques, Jr., '11, the great benefit that the men gain by the indoor track work was pointed out. He brought out the point that a successful runner must not only have speed, but must know how to run a race, and that indoor practice was the best way for a man to learn how to clip the corners and gain time.

The men were asked to give the same co-operation to the track that the football men give to their teams, and it was stated that the only way to have a successful track team was for every man on the team to do his best, and work for the interest of the team rather than for his individual interest.

PRO. FOOTBALLERS FORM BATTALION IN BRITISH ARMY

Footballers From All Over England Have Enlisted

Professional footballers from all parts of the country have at last made a strong rally to join the colors and will go on active service when the soccer season is concluded.

A footballers' battalion has been formed and permission given by Lord Kitchener for all professional players to be allowed time off for their engagements.

It was arranged at first to form the battalion from the London professional clubs only, but at a meeting recently held, so many country teams were represented, it was decided to include all England.

FAMOUS OARSMAN WHO ROWED IN CANADA, DEAD

The death is reported at Newcastle, Eng., at the age of 83, of Harry Kelley, one of England's most famous early oarsmen. He was champion of England in 1854, to be beaten for it by Chambers. He recovered it in 1865. Renforth wrested the title from him in 1868. Kelley was one of the great four that won over the Canadian quartette at Lachine and it was into his arms that Renforth fell dead in the boat at St. John, N.B., in 1871. He had an annuity from a fund collected for him by his admirers. He weighed only 146 pounds at his best.

Judge (to old offender)—"Aren't you a little previous with your Christmas drunk?"

O. O.—"Did m' Christmas shoppin' early, yer honor."—Buffalo Express.

LARGE TURNOUT AT BASKETBALL LAST EVENING

Hard Practice Was Indulged in at the Y.M.C.A.

SECOND TEAM START SATURDAY

Great Deal of Work Ahead of the Players

The second basketball practice of the year, held by the McGill squad last night, was by far more largely attended than the first which was held last Tuesday. However, there is yet room for improvement in regard to attendance. Manager Connover, nevertheless, was greatly pleased with last night's practice. There were enough men out to keep two teams working hard and fast during the whole evening.

Naturally the men still lack condition but by next week it is hoped to have everybody rounded into fair shape so as to be able to stand a good gruelling contest. A lot of practice in shooting is also essential. Nearly all the men seem to have great difficulty in finding the basket. A few good practices are necessary before the team can expect to at all hold its own with any kind of a fast aggregation.

The management has more or less decided upon the personnel of the senior team and is now going to devote some time to the organizing and training of the intermediates. The first practice of the seconds will be held Saturday night after the regular workout, when a captain will also be elected.

The intermediate schedule will be ready to-day and will call for ten games for each team. This will give all plenty of opportunity to show what they are worth.

There will also be a junior team which will most likely play Macdonald College and several city teams.

The management expects to see all basketball aspirants out on Saturday night at 6.15 p.m.

Red Cross Work At The Front

Just two miles from the trenches the Belgian Field Hospital staff are doing magnificent work.

They have converted the college at Furnes into an admirable hospital. There are two wards, and the hospital already contains one hundred beds, but provision has been made to take in any number of wounded. The staff are prepared to meet all emergencies; no patients are to be turned away—the whole of Furnes will be converted into a hospital first.

The wounded are brought in straight from the firing line. An ambulance arrived while we were inspecting the wards. It was a case for immediate operation, and Mr. Sutar, who has done such excellent work in the operating theatre, got to work at once. There was no delay; there never is.

The scene in the operating theatre was strangely impressive. Means of ordinary fighting there were none—the sole illumination was obtained by small oil lamps, and, save round the operating table, the large room was absolutely in shadow.

PRIEST STANDS NEAR.

The lamp light shone on the faces of operator and nurses. A young doctor administered the anaesthetic, and a priest, a tall, erect figure, stood by the patient feeling pulse and heart, the crucifix on his breast shining in the lamp light. The patient, a young French soldier, had pressed his lips to that little silver cross before they laid him on the operating table.

We left Mr. Sutar to his work. It was a relief to be shown the hospital kitchen. A blazing fire lit up the kitchen, and a savory smell assailed our nostrils. Any amount of pots seemed to be on the fire, and there was a most cheerful bubbling going on. Dr. Ranken—whose devotion to his work is so very evident—pointed out the chef to us — a big, capable looking man—and explained that the patients were having excellent food, for the big man in the white cap was a famous Belgian chef, who has given his services since the war began to the Belgian Field Hospital, working at his cooking with a will, making the strong soups and broths that put new strength into sick men, offering all his culinary skill to the wounded.

Nuns were working under the chef's direction—gentle, sweet faced nuns who have a convent close to the college. A nun with a pale, beautiful face was busily engaged in sifting breadcrumps through a collander. It was evident that she took great pleasure in her task.

NUN FEARS FOR WOUNDED.

A cheery, stout old nun chattered to us briskly as she peeled potatoes and confided her fears that the hospital might get shelled, for shells fall freely around Furnes, though as yet the hospital has been spared; but the old nun knew, just as we knew, that Furnes is the only town left standing. She was not afraid on he rown account, though; all her fears, all her concern, was for the wounded.

"Imagine the horror," she exclaimed, wringing her plump hands, "if this so greatly needed hospital has to be evacuated suddenly and the poor wounded removed at an hour's notice. They will die, the brave fellows—die, so ill as some of them are, so injured. Our foes have fired and destroyed Nieuport. They are shelling Ypres to-day, and it may be the turn of Furnes to-morrow, but in the meantime I must go on peeling my potatoes. May God preserve Furnes from the flames."

We left the dear old nun to her potatoes and walked through the two bright and cheery hospital wards, where all that can be done to alleviate pain and to save life is being done.

The beds looked gay with their coverlets, and the patients who were sufficiently well talked to us about their wounds and tried to describe the battles in which they had taken part, and each man ended his speech the same way—except those brave men who had lost a limb.

EAGER TO FIGHT AGAIN.

"When I am better I return at once to my comrades—to the fighting. They need us, every man; the kind doctors must not keep us here an hour too long."

That is the one cry of the wounded—"cure us and send us back to fight." And these men bear ghastly wounds on their bodies. They know what fighting means. They have indeed had their baptism of blood, and their bravery leaves one spellbound. It is something to wonder over all one's life; to talk of with bated breath.

The wounded smoke incessantly. However ill a man is, his cigarette comforts him, and the doctors are wise. Every soldier in the wards seemed to be smoking, except those who lay under the very shadow of death. The doctors know how soothing the soldier finds his "fag."

A priest makes it his duty to be at the call of the dying, and when the doctors and nurses can do no more for the poor wounded body the priest takes his place by the patient's bedside and comforts and sustains the dying soldier till the end.

We left the field hospital deeply impressed by the great work that is being carried on there, thankful to know that only a few miles from the firing line the wounded have a veritable harbor of refuge.

BRINGING IN WOUNDED.

Dr. Hector Munro's Red Cross Ambulance Corps go right down to the trenches and bring back the wounded. The stretcher bearers are under shell fire most of the time. Mr. Secker, one of Dr. Munro's stretcher bearers, has already received the Legion of Honor, having been wounded while carrying a stretcher with three other young Englishmen.

Thanks to the promptness of the Munro Ambulance Corps the wounded are conveyed with remarkable swiftness to Furnes, and their wounds being treated at once often prevents gangrene setting in and renders amputation unnecessary.

Members of the corps distribute socks, mittens, chocolates and cigarettes daily and nightly to the soldiers in the trenches, but they need continual supplies from England, and the Belgian Field Hospital would be exceedingly grateful for gifts of men's clothing, for often the wounded when brought in are literally caked to the stretchers with their dried blood and their clothes have to be cut off them inch by inch.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Miss Fyfe, care Dr. Hector Munro's Red Cross Ambulance Corps, Field Post Office, Dunkirk, would gladly collect and distribute to the hospital any clothing sent to her at that address. The hospital also requires linen sheets, blankets and flannel binders. Cases of red wine and brandy would be very welcome, and also beef and chicken essences and patent foods.

Hockey Notice

There will be a meeting of the class hockey representatives on Thursday, January 14, at 5 p.m., in the Music Room. It is essential that every representative make it a point to attend as very important business is to be considered, amongst other things the drawing up of scedule.

"Why do you write articles on how cheaply people can live if they try?"

"In the hope of getting enough money to avoid having to live that way."—Washington Star.

ARROW TANGO SHIRTS are an evening dress necessity.

The bosoms are tucked, puffed, pleated or "mushroom."

$2.00 and up

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers

REID'S
January Clearing Sale
Now in Full Swing
Men's Hats, Clothing and Furnishings
At Reductions Ranging from
20 to 50 PER CENT
223 St. Catherine West,
Corner of Bleury

DESKIN'S
Valet Service
On account of "hard times" I have decided to offer---for a limited time only---the special rates of
$3 for Four Months
Payable Monthly.
Think it over, Mr. Student, and
'Phone Up. 5011.
31 BURNSIDE PLACE
(Near McGill College Ave.)

Hunting Season
Revolvers, from . . . $3.50
Guns, from $7.00
Ammunition, Hunting Knives, Etc.
L. J. A. Surveyer, HARDWARE,
52 St. Lawrence Blvd.

Only Theatre Playing High Class Attractions.
PRINCESS—SATURDAY MATINEE
Direct From the Playhouse, N.Y.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
PRICES—Eves. and Sat. Mat., 25c. to $1.50.

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
ORPHEUM
2.10 PM To Day 11.0 PM
A Night in a Monkey Music Hall
Kimberley & Mohr
Rellow
Arco Brothers
Harry Cooper
6 Military Dancers
Mason & Vaughan
McCormick and Irving
Week's War Pictures
SUNDAY—Big Feature Concert with Vaudeville and Photoplays.

GAYETY Burlesque
Afternoon, 15c to 25c
Prices: Evening, 15c to 75c
JOE HURTIG'S NEW SHOW
GIRLS OF THE MOULIN ROUGE
Ladies' Ten Cent Matinees—A Feature!

NEW SHOW MON. WED. FRID. SUN
IMPERIAL
2000 SEATS AT 10 CENTS
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
KATHLYN WILLIAMS in
The Story of the Blood Red Rose
Three-Part Drama.
MARIUS and CLEMENT, Operatic Duo.
MISS STRATFORD - MR. DUGUID.

THE STRAND Photoplays de Luxe
St. Catherine, Corner Mansfield.
THE BEAUTIFUL UNKNOWN
In 3 Parts.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW:
Coming:
Wilton Laskaye, The Pit
WILLIE ECKSTEIN, Pianist.
Sig. FRANCESCO MANETTA, Tenor.

Any one who really wants to make a small gift to wounded soldiers could not do better than send cigarettes or essence of chicken or beef to Miss Fyfe, or a few warm shirts.

The need for comforts for the men fighting in the trenches is immense. The cold is almost indescribable. The land has become gray land suddenly—the sky is gray, the roads are gray, icicles hang from the naked boughs of the trees.

Winter has descended and the gray countryside has been splashed with blood. War tramps over Belgium, war and winter have met together.

HARPS WON THIS.

The tSt. George rink was the scene of a closely contested game between the Harps and the Silver Stars, the former club winning out after ten minutes' overtime play by a score of 2 to 1. This was the opening game of the Spalding Knickerbocker Hockey League. President Provencher faced the puck.

The line-up was as follows:—

Harp—Walsh, goal; Lemay, point; Caveny, cover; Hill, rover; Douglas, centre; Trimm, right wing; Ducios, left wing.

Silver Star—Tanneh?, goal; Wilkie, point; Beaumont, cover; Collins, rover; Seymour, centre; Lepage, right; Smith, left.

Referees, D. York and R. C. Burns; penalty timer, A. Bentley; timekeeper, C. C. Muir.

Teacher—"What is the elephant hunted for, Emerson?"

Bright Pupil—"Magazine articles."—Puck.

THE MILITARY HAPPENINGS AT OLD McGILL

ORDERS FOR "B" COMPANY

Details For Musketry and Bayonet Fighting

Instruction in Musketry and Bayonet Fighting.—Sections 1 to 8 (Platoons 5 and 6), will attend at the Engineering Building, McGill University, at 5.15 p.m., on Monday, January 11th, for Musketry Instruction.

Sections 1 and 2 will attend at the Old High School at 7.15 p.m. the same evening for Part 2 of the course.

Bayonet Fighting—Section 9 to 10 (Platoon 7) will attend at the Physics Building, at 5.15 p.m., on Monday, January 11th, for instruction by Sergt.-Instructor P. E. Nobbs.

(Sgd.) J. C. KEMP,
Officer Commanding B Co.

SIGNALLING NOTICE.

The Signal Class will meet at 5.15 to-day in the gymnasium of the old High School for practice with the lamps.

D. H. MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant.

NEW SKI CAPS FOR REGIMENT

Will Be Issued to All Members —How to Get a Uniform

The ski caps which were promised for the regiment before the holidays, have arrived and the first lot was issued to companies C and D last night. While there are not enough caps in the stores at present, it is hoped that in a few days all the men will be supplied. The caps are of brown wool and can be drawn down over the ears and face ,with an opening for the nose, eyes and mouth. The caps will prove a veery welcome addition to the uniforms on the zero nights when the men have to parade. On the front of the cap is a red and white McGill crest, which gives it a very neat appearance.

There seems to be a misunderstanding among some of the members of the regiment as to how the uniforms may be obtained. An order has to be first obtained from the company quartermaster-Sergeant and this order has to be signed by the company commander before it is presented at the regimental quartermaster's office.

TWO RIFLE RANGES FOR MUSKETRY COURSE

Instruction Starts on Monday, Jan. 11th—Ranges at Morgan's Warehouse and New High School

Commencing on January 11th, a course in Musketry for the whole regiment will be started. The Class will be under the charge of Captain Durley, assisted by Lieut. Gordon and 24 instructors chosen from the musketry class which has just closed. Two ranges will be used, one at Morgan's warehouse on Beaver Hall Hill, and the other at the new High School, on University street. It is hoped that later a range will be built behind the C.O.T.C. armory, but no definite information can be obtained on this subject as yet. Both ranges which will be used consist of 6 targets and miniature Ross Rifles will be used.

The course, which will cover a period of nine weeks, will consist of a lecture of one hour, held at 5.15; 3 hours instruction in aiming to be held in the old High School at 7.15; and 3 hours shooting on the ranges. Those men who do not qualify in the first course, will be given further instruction at the end of the nine weeks.

Firing is one of the most important things that the soldier has to learn and every man should make an effort to turn out at all his classes and to become as proficient as possible.

CADETS FROM R.M.C. GET COMMISSIONS

The following cadets from the Kingston Military College were yesterday gazetted as second lieutenants:

Camuel Davis, 1st Dragoon Guards; Edward Amherst Forbes Hale, Sidney Ford Fisken, Harry A. Roberts, Eric D. Carruthers, Ernest John D. Townsend, Richard E. White, Geoffrey Holmes and Henry George Anderson Giles, all to the Artillery; Geoffrey Swabey Ridout, Harry Genet and John Francis Plunkett Gibson, all to the Engineers; Robert Alexander Shearer Adair, to the Bedfordshire Regiment; George Evellyn Tinling, to the East Lancashires, and James Howard Scott, to the Army Service Corps.

OLD UNIFORM OF THE FRENCH SUPERSEDED

The French military authorities are discarding the traditional red and blue uniform of the French soldier for a light gray-blue color difficult to distinguish at a distance. The 1914 class of recruits are equipped with it and it has also been served out to some of the older soldiers. In order to soothe the nation over the loss of the traditional red and blue tunic and trousers, red and white threads have been run in the blue texture.

THE BELGIUM INDEMNITIES.

Philadelphia Evening Ledger:—The intentions of the Germans toward the Belgians will not be interpreted from the "scraps of paper" with which they are inundating America. If they intend to let millions perish for want of food and fuel, their actions are corroborations of their policy far more emphatic than these assiduous disclaimers and professions of a righteous purpose that come in every mail. Of what use is it to preach an exalted idealism and to speak of the heritage of Goethe, Kant and Beethoven, when from a land reduced to destitution by Germany's own deed of shame the German treasury requires an inordinate and impossible indemnity?

The Supply of Chemicals to Britain and Her Dependencies

Sir William Tilden employed this title for an address which he delivered before the Royal Society of Arts on the 25th of November, 1914. The esteem in which he is held will give to his works an additional weight. His address draws attention to many important points, not the least of which is the fact that great chemists have lived in other countries than Germany, and that, in chemistry, as in other sciences, the world owes a knowledge of but few of the facts of fundamental importance to Teutonic research; it has been in the elaboration of methods, in the painstaking study of detail and in organization of selfishly efficient commercialism of the science that German endeavor has been pre-eminent.

The address commences with the following paragraphs:

"To those who can look back half a century, the progress of scientific and industrial chemistry, and the relations of the one to the other, present many features of extreme interest. After the days of Lavosier, and during the earlier part of the nineteenth century, the foundations of theoretical chemistry were laid by the efforts contemporaneous but independent, of the chemists of England, France and Sweden. The great names associated with the movement include Davy, Faraday, Dalton and Guy-Lssac, Dumas, and Berzelius. There were no German chemists of the first rank in those days, and if we look among them for fundamental discoveries we could only find one of considerable importance, namely, the discovery of Isomorphism by Eilhard Mitscherlich in 1819. But the birth of Justus Liebig at Darmstadt, in 1803, gave to German science a leader whose influence stretches down to our own day, and is felt wherever chemistry is studied or practised. The department of organic chemistry has been the field in which the most remarkable successes have been won, though not wholly as sometimes represented by the German chemist.

"The relation of optical activity to atomic constitution was the discovery of LeBel, a Frenchman, almost simultaneously with Van't Hoff, a Dutchman, and the application of the theories to the phenomena presented by compounds other than those of carbon, was illustrated in the first instance by Smiles and by Pope and Peachey, al lof whom are Englishmen. It will also be only fair to state that while we readily acknowledge with admiration the brilliance of Von Baeyer and Emil Fischer, in connection with synthesis of indigo, the sugars and the proteins, the fundamental principles which underlie all chemistry theory, have been established almost entirely by the chemists of other nations. It is only necessary to recall such subjects as the atomic theory. The periodic law, Faraday's laws of Electrolysis, the theory of free ions, the phenomena of radio-activity, and the discovery of radium, to show that in laying down broad general principles, German chemists have not usually been the first in the field, though at later stages they have shown great and commendable activity.

Turning now to the position of Industrial Chemistry, a single brief quotation from the Report on Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Processes' in the International Exhibition of 1862, from the pen of A. W. Hofmann, then Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Chemistry and Royal School of Mines, London, will be sufficient. He says: 'The contributions of the United Kingdom, and in particular, the splendid display in the eastern annexe, prove the British to have maintained their pre-eminence among the chemical manufacturers of the world, but to have out-done their own admitted superiority on the corresponding occasion of 1851.'

"On referring to the table of statistics which appears on the same page of the report we find that of the 762 exhibitors in the class, the United Kingdom was represented by 200, while Germany, Austria, the Zollverein and Hanse town together mustered only 136.

France stood next with 115 exhibitors. It will be remembered that at the date of the exhibition, the discovery of the so-called aniline colors was bearing very important industrial fruit. Mauve or aniline purple, was discovered by W. H. Perkins in 1856, and aniline red was first obtained industrially by Verguin and Renard freres, of Lyons, a few years later.

"It is also interesting to notice that among the early ivestigators and patentees of processes connected with the production of color from coal tar hydro-carbons, only English and French names are to be found with the significant exception of Hofmann and Caro, both of whom were at that period resident in England. At this time synthetical chemistry in the modern sense was as yet unpractised because unknown.

"Such an important substance as salicylic acid, for example, was a mere laboratory product, obtainable only from natural sources. A great change has taken place in the chemical industries of the world since that time. At present, with the exception of the production of certain of the heavy chemicals, the chemical industries of Germany are far greater than those of any other country of the world. This success assisted by the forgetfulness of German writers has blinded many persons to the fact that chemical industry is not dead outside of Germany. This point is alluded to in the following paragraph.

"The extent to which the German chemist arrogates to himself the whole field of scientific and industrial chemistry, is illustrated in the report of a lecture given by Professor Emil Fischer, on January 11th, 1911, in the presence of the Emperor on the occasion of the inauguration of the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft zur Forderung der Wissenschaften. It is at least unpleasant to hear of a man so eminent as Professor Fischer, and so worthy of respect, treating the subjects of his discourse as though every one of them had originated and been developed in Germany. Perkin is indeed referred to as the discoverer of mauve, but every other foreign name is omitted.

"Nevertheless, there is much to be admired in, and very much to be learned from, the rational and successful organization of the great German schools. The partnership and co-operation which exists in them, besides scientific research and its intelligent and immediate application has been most successful, a similar co-operation is a thing to be desired and emulated by all nationalities.

"Sir William Ramsay, in emphasizing the main points of the address stated in part that "Trade was regarded in Germany as war, all means of conquest were looked on as permissible. At the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1903, he had said, 'It was the Prussians who first showed how a modern army should be organized. They have at Berlin a council which arranges each particular of each possible campaign; the men are known who will take command, and from rank to rank the knowledge is spread as to what particular part each officer and each man will have to play in the campaign. The matter is not left to chance . . . . An exactly similar policy is being pursued by Germany in the matter of industry. It would be curious if it had not occurred to persons who are responsible for the military organization of Prussia that a similar policy is applicable to commerce. It would be remarkable if, having succeeded so well in their military organization, no attempt had been made to establish a similar commercial organization, and we shall not go wrong if we assume that there is a council whose councils are kept quiet but which takes into consideration the statistics obtainable, and as far as possible legislates, or endeavors to legislate on the basis of these statistics. Where fiscal duties are found to be wanted, such a council puts them on; where there is an advantage in taking them off they take them off. Where cheap transit is possible, they let it be given for the railways are the property of the State. It is to be expected that any country can fight such a combination as that without adopting, at all events, something of their methods, or without sudying their methods, and without combining together, if not to imitate them, at all events, to thwart them. . . . . There is a military campaign against us and we must defend ourselves.

"In the organization of a German chemical business, first the management consists, not in a board of well-meaning gentlemen with a work-manager in their employment ,but in a board of specialists, whose business in life is to manage the factory financially, chemically, and as engineers, and who are very highly paid for their services. Second, these gentlemen and a special staff are continuously on the lookout for any scientific discovery or invention which they can prove of advantage to their business. Third, a very large staff of men, trained in universities or technical schools, is turned on the problem of making such a discovery commercial, whether by securing cheap raw material, cheapening the process of manufacture, or creating a public demand for the article to be manufactured. Fourth, a legal staff is maintained, whose business it is to protect by patents, all improvements, however apparently trivial, and to describe them so vaguely as to conceal them from their competitors; these gentlemen, in soce cases, have also to advise whether piracy is likely to be successful; whether it may not be possible, by infringing a patent, so as to saddle an opponent with legal expenses as to break his competition. Fifth, such companies are so powerful that they can influence the central government to protect all new developments whether by imposing duties on articles which might possibly compete, by extending bounties to exported products, or by securing advantages in freights to the coast, and in shipping the goods abroad. Six, agencies are maintained all over the world whereby the article is introduced to the notice of foreign purchasers; and last, an extensive credit system is encouraged."

In concluding, Sir William Ramsay read a letter which he had received that morning from Mr. Guillaume, Director of the Bureau des Poids et Mesures, at Serves, in order to show that others shared in the opinion which he had expressed. The letter ran as follows:

"I have seen since the commencement of the war, the expression of your opinion of Germany. Like you, I had formerly for Germany a very great admiration ,and a real sympathy, but for some years I have recognized from numerous signs that, with rare exceptions, every German possesses the soul of a highwayman, and that very few are troubled by scruples. Each one wishes, at the expense of foreign nations, to satisfy gross appetites, and the choice of means in almost every case, is pretty indifferent. I have recognized this tendency in the industry with which I have had something to do in past years, but it is equally visible in science, where the principle of annexation flourishes. One thing also struck me in the German tendencies, namely, an inconceivable unconscientiousness. To grab the goods of others appears to them so natural that they do not understand why anyone should wish to resist them. The whole world appears constituted for their own field of exploitation and one who opposes himself to the accomplishment of this destiny is the object, to every German, of surprise. Truly besides these Germans and in consequence of an organization which ,all said, we are obliged to admire, life has become very difficult and problematical." It has generally been recognized that the Germans had become a very dishonest race, and they must be treated as such.

McGILL GRADUATE IS PROMOTED TO SUPERVISORSHIP

C. J. Edgar, M.D., '87 is Now Supervisor in Chief of Auxiliary Hospitals at Netley

C. J. Edgar, M.D., 87, has been promoted to supervisor in chief of the nineteen auxiliary hospitals in connection with the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. These branch hospitals contain something over five hundred beds, while the main hospital at Netley has two thousand beds.

Dr. Edgar has been one of the prominent physicians of the Eastern townships for many years. Immediately after the declaration of hostilities, he left his home and practice at North Hatley, to enlist in the British Army Medical Corps and was appointed as aide to the chief of the hospital at Netley.

HOW TO RUN A COMPANY

A rather interesting article on "Running a Company," appeared in the Glasgow University Magazine for December, and is printed below. Some of the hard working members of the McGill C. O. T. C. may be able to get a few hints to help them with their work.

RUNNING A COMPANY.

Three fingers left of my elbow as I write, there lies a book, tattered in binding, in color a sombre red. It is obese and revolting with appendices and amendments more calculated to destroy the soul of man than the style affected by the commercial editors of the Glasgow Herald; it is included, along with wire cutters, a prismatic compass, and much bad language, in the equipment of every officer of His Majesty's forces; and it is known to the philosophical by the name of King's Regulations.

Now, in that arduous chase after learning into which I was initiated years ago on the staff of the G.U.M., and which I have seen no good reason since to relax, I have had occasion to dip into this unhealthy book, not once, nor twice, but many times and oft. I am therefore able to aver that in my present capacity I am categorically forbidden to communicate to the public press, or cause to be published therein, any military information which I may acquire or the opinion I may form on any military subject. I cannot, for example, record that——

No. It is disappointing, but I dare not risk it.

Faute de mieux, accordingly, I am reduced to doing a patriotic service, combining profit with pleasure and the pill of instruction with the syrup of delight. And in order that those may learn whose minds are not uplifted, and those admire whom it can never concern, I propose here to set forth without comment, a few simple rules for the conduct of a company of infantry, to the glory of God and the confounding of the King's enemies.

DRILL.

Under this heading may be grouped all those evolutions which excite the wonder of townspeople, the emulation of children, and the sonorous anger of commanding officers. In so far as it concerns O.C. companies, drill may be defined as the carrying out of incoherent and impracticable orders as rapidly and incorrectly as possible. It may be further divided into (a) Close Order Drill and (b) Extended Order Drill.

(a) The chief aim of each man in Close Order Drill should be to separate himself from his neighbors. If this is done with that Unity which is the essence of all things human a graceful serpentine effect is achieved, varied by harmonious imitations of a working concertina. In the case of O.C. companies supervising Close Order Drill, the qualities most to be cultivated are incoherence of imagination, brightness of wit, and a full sense of the contrariety of things. No two battalion commanders can be expected to give the same words of command to bring about the same evolutions, and O.C. companies are always held responsible that the men under them do the wrong thing at the right time. Strength of voice is to be developed also, for it is generally necessary to arrange several matters simultaneously, as, to take but one example, to recall a vagrant platoon disappearing below the horizon, to argue with the battalion commander, and to despatch the company sergeant-major to the outpost station, where gnashing of teeth is a recognized pastime. When a company is working alone, the formation of a hollow square is a movement easily achieved and very diverting to witness. Having rushed the company about so rapidly and in so many astonishing formations that no one in it can tell whether it is in column or close column, you must spring the following command upon the unsuspecting subalterns:

"At the halt, Facing left. As you were, Facing right, Form close column in line." As this does not mean anything, the leading platoon commander will halt to think it out. No. 2 platoon commander will form to the left on chance. No. 3 platoon commander, being jealous of No. 2 platoon commander, will form to the right by way of protest; while No. 4, realizing the extent of the disaster, will be struck with momentary panic, will mark time, and on recovering himself will halt, and give "Stand at ease, Stand easy." This should not be done on the march unless a cavalry patrol is ready to be sent out to rally the troops.

(b) Extended Order Drill.—The principles of this are kept a close secret by the German army.

MESSING.

O.C. companies are expected to find out how much each man under them can eat per week. The amount so discovered is then divided by 7, the mystic number, multiplied by 3 1-2 per cent., and reduced to six places of decimals. The resultant figure is the amount each man is allowed per month.

O.C. companies will do well to refrain from interfering with the messing of their men. This is the safest plan to avoid murder. The expedient dictated by many centuries of experience is to pick out a forlorn hope and tell it off in reliefs as quartermaster-sergeants. As each Q.M.S. is removed by his grateful comrades, the next relief can take his place. It is on record that one Q.M.S. lived for three weeks after appointment, and was then discharged for competence.

RETURNS.

Returns may be best compared to the games played by the ancient Britons, and known to after ages as Ping Pong, Jig Saw, and Munich Lager in the George Hotel. They are devised by the Regimental Orderly Room as a pleasant relaxation for O.C. companies. The following procedure is laid down in the Army (Perennial) Act for guidance. Shortly before midnight O.C. companies are commanded to render to the Orderly Room by Reveille next morning an incomplete list of all the children under three months old whose fathers belong to the respective companies. The list, on being completed, is immediately mislaid, and telegraphic communication is interrupted between the Headquarters and the Paymaster at the Depot.

LAST POST.

This is the deliveery of letters arranged by a beneficent P.M.G. to catch the Christmas number of the G.U.M. as it is going to press. —J. Y. T. G.

'TENSHUN!

When your rifle is too hot to hold,
your ammunition done,
When the dead lie thick around you,
yet the battle isn't won,
And then you get discouraged, and
you don't give a damn,
But remember that you're British!
Boys! 'Tenshun! Be a man.

When your stomach cries aloud for
food, your throat is parched with
thirst,
When the trench is deep in water; the
shell are at their worst,
When the enemy charge at you, and
you pale beneath the tan,
Remember that you're British, boys!
'Tenshun, be a man.

N. J. L., Sci. '18.

THE APACHES OF POTSDAM.

London News and Leader:—A nation that hugs hat to its soul and invokes with pitiful blasphemy the Deity as the inspirer of its hatred is obviously travelling quickly along a road of mental and moral decadence. It is inconceivable that an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a Russian, should march into battle vocally expressing detestation of the Kaiser. Between these civilized peoples and the "kultured" Germans there is evidently so great a gulf that it is impossible any longer to think of Germany and the Germans with the smallest sympathy or with any affectation of understanding. They have put themselves outside the pale of decency, and there is only one way to treat the Apaches of Potsdam as there is only one way to treat the Apaches of Montmatre.

MAGNANIMITY.

Springfield Republican: It is quite true that Germany refrained from attacking Russia while engaged in its war with Japan, but is not this example of magnanimity rather overworked? Neither did Russia attack Germany in 1870.

'C' AND 'D' HAVE COMPANY DRILL

Capt. Angus Donates Cup For Company Competition

The first company drill for C and D companies under the new arrangements, was held last night. The men fell in at the old High School, where the rifles were issued and also the new ski caps. The company commanders were in charge of the companies and Lieut.-Col. Starke and Major Magee attended the drill.

The men marched via Dorchester street, Beaver Hall Hill and Craig street to the Craig street armory. Here company and rifle drill were gone through for an hour and a half.

The company commanders each addressed their men on the necessity of turning out for drills and stated that all men must either attend the regular company drills or have leave of absence. They also stated that uniforms must be worn at all parades.

For those men who are judged to be below the standard, special recruit drills will be held.

Lieut.-Col. Starke then addressed the two companies stating that Captain Angus had donated a cup which was to be awarded at the end of the year to the company which was most efficient in all branches of the military work. This cup will be awarded on the work done by the companies throughout the whole year.

DUTIES OF CIVILIANS IN WAR TIME.

London Chronicle: The Belgians, as a Continental people, always living near the possibilities of war, were much better acquainted than we with the duties of civilians in war time; and there seems no reason to suppose that they infringed them in any abnormal number of instances. Yet we see that they have suffered. The problem must be approached in this country without undue panic. The risk of any raid being effected at all is exceedingly slight. Nothing could be more aosurd than that people should stop visiting the East Coast in advance, except that residents there should think of leaving it. Our Navy does not rule the waves for nothing. All the same there is just an off-chance, which like other off-chances should be guarded against, and had better be guarded against in an effective way.

Crawford—"Have you found a new apartment yet?" Crabshaw—"No; my wife won't take a place unless there's a room large enough to tango in."—Life.

here standing like a fool! Wife—Do be reasonable dear. Can I really help the way you stand?—London Mail.

DOING THINGS IMPERIALLY.

The Broad Arrow:—One happy result of the war is the impetus given to "doing things together" Imperially.

RESPONSIBLE FOR WORLD'S EASE.

London Times: We cannot restore the smiling face of the provinces of Belgium and of Northern France,but we can exact reparation, and prevent the recurrence of the crime. In this grave matter we are not mere spectators. Only our unconquered Fleet saves us from even greater devastation. If we do not render it impossible for Germany ever to contemplate such monstrous wickedness again, the time will come when the iron will enter into our souls also. More than any other nation, we are at present responsible for the future welfare and security of the world. Were we to fail, the world would never again know rest nor ease.

NOT DECIDED YET.

London Chronicle: Until we can overthrow the military strength of Germany on German soil the struggle will not be won. We are still some way off achieving this, and the most resolute military effort on the part of our own people is still required. Much may be hoped from our new armies when they come into action; but behind them reserves, and still further reserves will be required. There is no mistake which we could make more easily or with more perilous results than to let ourselves fancy at this stage that the conflict is decided.

GERMANY'S MAIN OBJECT.

London Telegraph: It scarcely needed the explicit statement of Herr Thyssen that his country had been longing for years to get to grips with England. It is plain upon the face of the situation that our life was threatened beyond that of any other nation, and that British lives are being sacrificed to-day in a cause as just, in a war as necessary, as any that has ever engaged our energies.

TRIAL BY JURY.

"Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?" asked the judge, presiding over a Texan court.

"We are," responded the foreman.

"Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

"We do."

"You do? Do what?" exclaimed the startled judge.

"We find the prisoner guilty or not guilty," answered the foreman.

"But, gentlemen, you can not return a verdict like that."

"Wal, I don't know," the foreman responded. "You see, six of us find him guilty, and six of us find him not guilty, and we've agreed to let it go at that."—Uplift Magazine.

Jack—"Then you don't take much stock in me?"

Betty—"Oh, yes, I do."

"Preferred?"—Boston Transcript.

McGILL GRAD AT THE FRONT

"Bunny" Price Writes From the Trenches in Belgium

A very interesting letter has been received from the front from "Bunny" Price, Commerce '13. The letter shows the closeness of the German trenches to those of the Allies. All letters coming from the battle line are sent without any postage stamps. On reaching Canada stamps are applied by the Government officials. The sender signs his name on the outside of the envelope and before the field Post Office takes charge of the letter it is examined by a censor and if all right is marked "Passed by the censor" and sent to its destination. The writer is not allowed to state his rank or the position of the troops with whom he is. The lettter is as follows:

Dec. 13, 1914.

Your letter of congratulation on my engagement was greatly appreciated and it may interest you to know that it was handed me in Belgium about 175 yards from the German trenches.

I was just completing my ninth day in the advance trenches and in some cases we are not more than sixty yards away from the enemy. The other morning they shouted very clearly: "To home Englise." My regiment is the London Rifle Brigade, British Expeditionary Force.

"BUNNY" PRICE.

A WILD IMPULSE.

London Morning Post: The ambition of Germany seems to have blinded her leaders to one of the best-known conditions of the world's day-to-day work. Her eagerness to rule all mankind has caused her to forget that the true justification of such a great position as that to which she aspires would lie in the services rendered to mankind by a nation which aspires to lead them. But Germany seeks to attain greatness by a prodigious effort at destruction. Her inspiration seems to be that expressed by the Emperor a few years ago: "Whoever resists my will I will smash." Perhaps to restrain that wild impulse is a greater servie to mankind than any which Germany herself can render.

INFINITELY WORSE.

While a pair of South Side newlyweds sat at lunch one day recently some one came to the front door and knocked long and loudly.

"Why don't you see who it is?" the husband inquired. "There is nothing more exasperating in the world than knocking at a door and having no one answer."

"Oh, yes there is," the wife smiled.

"And what is it," may I ask?"

"Goin' to the door and getting stung for a lot of magazines you never wanted to subscribe for."

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